

## Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1918.

## The Hour and the Man.



If we have only occasionally and by slight reference drawn attention to the admirable letters in which "Vigilance" has step by step, for some weeks past, exposed the critical state of this country's affairs, the peril that threatens them—and a harder task—the true causes that have brought it about, it has not been because we have not thought it worth while to do so, but because the inherent excellence of the letters themselves had already made it unnecessary. By this time, we know, every careful reader who is not led away by empty phrases and mere words has come to recognise in our anonymous contributor a student possessed of an unusual knowledge of politics and the science of government, which has enabled him to understand and diagnose with unerring precision the course of events in the government of this colony for the past political period of eight or nine years and the maladies of the body politic that it has engendered. Our only fear is that by too many of the most intelligent of those readers, those, that is, whom his words should most stir into apprehension and action, they will be received instead with that indifference and languid interest which he himself drew attention to yesterday. It should not be so. The danger he points out is real, very real, and it is also very great. And it is precisely to the most intelligent and, we may say, the most decent elements of the people that it should appeal and precisely by them that it should be averted.

The saving grace of the Morris administration was its great good fortune. It occurred, we might say happened, when the country was on the eve of a wave of prosperity, so that even its unknown folly and recklessness, even its mistakes, its corruption and its selfishness, could not drag it down to the depths to which they would surely at another time have plunged it. The country prospered in spite, not by any means because, of it. But the longest wave breaks at length, and Newfoundland will not always enjoy the prosperity of to-day, half of it fictitious as it is. All we need say of that administration here is, that though it did not bring ruin upon the country it paved a smooth and broad way towards it, down which it is now travelling, and to the disastrous end of which it will travel unless it is arrested. All the wise reserve and caution of resources and action, which marked the Government of Sir Robert Bond and which stabilised the country after a long period of depression and struggling, was thrown to the winds. In particular, the country's finances were mismanaged in so reckless, wasteful and ignorant a fashion (in many instances illegal also) that only this steadily increasing prosperity of trade prevented immediate disaster. As it is, that prosperity, which should have been reflected in improved balance-sheets at the Finance Department, has had the opposite effect. The national debt has been enormously increased, and even before the war the condition of the state's finances—as distinct from individual wealth—was much inferior to that which Sir Robert Bond left behind him. As for the effects of the war itself, we doubt if a hundred persons in the colony appreciate what their full nature and extent will be (for they lie almost wholly in the future). They will have been induced not alone by the demands of the war, which have not really lain very heavily on this country, but also by the method adopted by the Government to meet them, which, being the easiest, was therefore, as it always is, the worst. We have borrowed heavily against the future and squandered our own present wealth. The testing time is not here yet, but it will come rapidly enough. That the danger is realised in some quarters was shown at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade, when warnings, all too rare and never accompanied by any action, were given by several speakers. Especially should we bear in mind the history of 1915 to 1918 which Mr. Gosling recalled. We stand now upon just such a precipice as that over which the country fell in those terrible years that followed the Napoleonic wars. The greatest wisdom, the greatest foresight, the greatest financial, economic and political experience will be needed if a similar disaster is to be averted. The danger is one which threatens the whole world, and it is certain that we shall have to face it by ourselves, unable to seek aid from other countries occupied with their own troubles.

The great question before us, so great that it may be called the only one, is this—will the present Government, if it is retained in power, be able to pull us through the crisis that is inevitably coming, and coming very soon? We mean no disrespect of its members when we confess we smile as we ask the question. With the best intentions in the world—and we know its intentions are not the best—it would fall utterly before the first real test. Mr. Coaker boasts that it is a fishermen's Government. So be it. All we need answer is that when this crisis comes, our minds will be occupied with questions and problems embracing larger and more serious matters than the cull and cure of fish. We shall need men then possessed of knowledge the most elementary part of which is a close book to Mr. Coaker and more than half his associates in office. Their everyday task will be to grapple with problems which it is an absurdity to imagine the present administration handling. But, we will be asked, if these men cannot help us, who will? If the question were instead, who can, we should find it easier to answer. We know, and the whole country knows, that there is only one man in it capable of leading it safely through the next few years, and that man is Sir Robert Bond. We express it in that way advisedly, for we know that he is not merely the man best fitted to the great task but the only one truly so fitted. Under his leadership we do not know, for we cannot know, what would befall the country, but we know the best course that is possible would have been followed; we also know that under any leadership disaster is not probable but certain. Whether the country feels the same, whether it will arise as one man and ask its old leader to put himself once again at its head, to resume the reins of government, to repair some of the mischief that others have done, to bring order out of the chaos and to guide the country through the perils that confront and surround it—this we do not know; but if it should be otherwise, if the country will not see the danger nor take the only safe path from it, all we ask of it on our own behalf is that it remember in the next few years that we wrote these words.

## Chapter of Accidents.

A seaman on board the s.s. Othar engaged in the Bell Island to Portugal Cove mail service was badly injured on Monday morning by being caught between the ship's boat and the wheelhouse. Owing to a heavy sea at the Cove the little steamer could not approach the wharf, but succeeded in landing the mail and passengers at Western Point, which is nearby. The boat being used for that purpose was being taken on board when a heavy sea swept the deck of the Othar, causing the boat to swing in from the davits, hitting the unfortunate seaman in the chest, he was jammed up against the wheelhouse, and badly squeezed. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and on reaching the Island was attended by a doctor.

A man named Mercer of the D. I. S. Co. had one of his hands blown off on Monday when a dynamite cap exploded.

Another employee of the same company had his leg broken while tipping a loaded car on the stock-pile about one hour after. Both employees are being attended to at the company's hospital.

ADMITTED TO NEW SANITORIUM.—A fisherman of Turk's Gut was admitted to the new sanatorium to-day.

## The Menace to the Country.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—I dealt yesterday with the menace to the country's welfare that proceeds from ignorance, of the very essentials of Government, on the part of those who thrust themselves into positions of trust and responsibility, and also, with the no less menace that lies in the deadly apathy of those engaged in the trade and commerce of the Country. These latter citizens, may have regarded their attitude, in respect to our public affairs, as a comfortable indifference. It is to be hoped that the results of the past six months have dispelled the illusion, and that they have been rendered thereby sufficiently uncomfortable to be awakened to a sense of their duty to the Country from which they are building up their fortunes. The interest they manifested in the Coalition movement was unquestionably a selfish one. This was made clear by their attitude towards the "War Profit Tax." That tax in principle was right, entirely right, but in detail it was wrong, for it was unjust, ill conceived, and worse than a political crime, for it was a huge blunder. The excuse that our business friends, and their associates, put forward for their advocacy of a Coalition Government, namely,—that it would preserve calmness throughout the Country, and incidentally accelerate Newfoundland's contribution towards the War, merely showed their lack of judgment, or, their desire to hide their personal interests behind the camouflage of war. They cannot have been unaware that they were advocating the pleading together of all the worst elements that have ever appeared in connection with the public life of this Colony; that if the Country was to maintain the honour won for it by the heroism and life blood of its manly men, then, a new spirit and a new motive must of necessity inspire the guiding forces of the State. How could they have expected such a new spirit and motive to spring up amongst individuals saturated with selfishness, and whose one and only aim was for power and pelf? Had not Sir Edward Morris already thrown the whole responsibility, the whole preparation for our share in the War upon them as citizens? Had he not thereby evidenced his cowardice, his disregard of this special and peculiar government function, his utter unfitness for the position he occupied as Prime Minister? If that is true, then how could his Coalition with such elements as the Opposition ranks could supply better that condition of affairs? It has really made conditions worse. It has enabled the political juggler to become a Baron, and his political machine to become a greater peril to the community by reason of its reinforcement. That is all that has been accomplished by the Coalition. No thoughtful man could have expected any other result than failure. It is want of thought, and apathy on the part of all who have a stake in the business and financial status of the Colony that has led up to the conditions that now menace the Colony. They have left the great business of government to creatures who trade upon the inertia of the masses, to insignificant marionettes of soulless corporations.

Referring to my statement that personal interests may have influenced business men to favour the Coalition. It may be asked what personal interests had they to hide behind the camouflage of war? My answer is, that the business-men of this Colony, in matters of business, are no better and no worse than business men the world over. That it is a notorious fact, that the world over, it has been found necessary to enact legislation to prevent business men from taking advantage of war conditions, to exact unreasonable profits from consumers. That exorbitant profits have been, and still are being, exacted from consumers in this Country is plain to all. This charge, be it understood, is not confined to "Water Street" or any street in this City. It applies to every man in the Country who has commodities to sell, and where there are consumers to purchase. In every country but this, the Government, the public trustees, are dealing with the matter vigorously. When the Coalition was formed here it volunteered a pledge to deal with this evil. What has the Government done? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The profiteer carries on his unpatriotic trade, while the best blood of this Country is being freely split to protect the trade and commerce of this Country, and many, all too many, of those engaged in that trade and commerce are ruthlessly impoverishing the mothers, fathers, wives, and children of those who have died, and of those who are still risking life on their behalf. This is plain Anglo-Saxon, but it is as true as Holy Writ. There is no justification whatever for the high prices that are to-day being charged throughout the Country for the necessities of life, and it should never have been possible for such charges to be made. It never would have been possible if men of brains, patriotic, honourable, unselfish men formed the Government of the Colony.

Yours truly,  
VIGILANCE.

January 28th, 1918.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES  
DYSPEPSIA.

KNOWLING'S  
Great Winter Sale!

We cannot charge or send on approval

FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

## ECONOMY

is the keynote of sensible and prudent domestic management and housekeeping during these uncertain times and to assist this laudable object we have made special efforts to secure really useful MONEY SAVING offerings. We cannot charge or send on approval.

Fancy  
Striped  
WAISTING  
Bargain

A splendid wearing material in a variety of stripes.

25c.  
per yard.

Would be good value today at 40 cts. to 50 cts. per yard.

Dress Goods Remnant  
Bargains.

Despite the scarcity of goods and extremely high prices we are able to offer a very large selection of manufacturer's Remnants consisting mostly of Navy, Black and Cream Serges in lengths of 2 to 6 yards, together with a large collection of Silk Poplins, Venetian Cloths, Mercerised Poplins, Whipcords, Crepons, Nun's Cloth, Satin Cloths, Lustres, Silk Fancies, Fancy Voile, Serges, etc. All offering from

HALF to QUARTER  
LESS THAN  
TO-DAY'S PRICES.

These Remnants are suitable for Women's and Children's Skirts, Costumes, Dresses, Blouses, etc.

Costume  
Corded  
VELVETEEN  
Bargain

We can offer a special lot of Grey, Fawn and Sky Costume Velveteen at

\$1.10  
per yard.

Note the width, 36 inches. Worth \$1.70.

## Silk &amp; Velvet Remnant Bargains, in Colored &amp; Fancy, suitable for trimmings &amp; blouses, Less Than Half Price.

Taffeline  
Lining  
Bargain

A splendid fabric equal to and like silk for dress linings.

25c.  
per yard.

In following colors: Blue, Brown, Pink, Grey, Navy, Reseda, Prunelle, Champagne, White, Saxe, Sky.

Black  
Flannel Cloth  
Remnant  
Bargain

A splendid soft fleeced cloth, suitable for a variety of purposes where there is a family.

22c.  
per yard.

Width 34 inches. Worth about 35 cts. yard.

Scotch  
Wincey  
Bargain

We can offer a small lot of Cream Scotch Wincey at

38c.  
per yard.

40 inches wide. Suitable for Blouses, Nightdresses, etc.

Blouse Flannel  
and  
Embroidered  
Delaine  
Nun's Cloth

27 inches wide, all wool.

30c.  
yard.

## Accordeon Pleated Nun's Cloth Bargain, In Brown and Pink, worth \$1.25 yard; we offer at.... 50c. yd.

## Central G. KNOWLING, Limited. Central Store.

## Published by Authority

MILITIA ORDERS.  
By J. R. Bennett, Acting Minister of Militia.

In accordance with Royal Instructions, the War Office has authorized the correct designation of the Newfoundland Regiment to "The Royal Newfoundland Regiment."

Promotions:  
To be Lieutenants—Second Lieutenants F. M. Burke, J. G. Bethune, from January 25th.

Promotion (Correction):  
To be Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant G. O. Daley, from 2nd of August, 1917 (not 1915), as published in Royal Gazette No. 1 of 2nd January, 1918.

J. R. BENNETT,  
Acting Minister of Militia.  
January 29th, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize Mr. George R. Williams as Vice Consul ad interim for Brazil, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John B. Mugford, to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Port-de-Groave, in place of Mr. Samuel Efford, retired; Mr. William White (North West Arm), to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of New Bay, in place of Mr. Fred B. Moore, resigned.

Dept. of Colonial Secretary,  
January 28th, 1918.

Stafford's Prescription "A"—  
Jure for diseases of the Stomach: Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia.—nov6,14

## Casualty List.

RECEIVED JANUARY 30th, 1918.

At Wandsworth.  
2085—Private Willis Spurrell, Badger's Quay, B.B. Previously reported.  
3852—Private Samuel Sealey, Carter's Cove, Twillingate. Trench fever.  
Transferred to Depot from R.E.F., Jan. 26th; Classified Permanent Base.  
3318—Private William Hamilton, Tack's Beach, P.B.  
3465—Private Hubert Peyton, 123 Pleasant Street.  
J. R. BENNETT,  
Acting Minister Militia.

## It Pays to Investigate.

Bread, Meat, Butter, Eggs all go higher in cost while Catelli's Milk Macaroni remain the most economical food you can serve. Catelli's Milk Macaroni has greater food value than eggs, chicken or lean meat and can be prepared in dozens of appetizing ways.

The booklet "The Girl at Catelli's" gives you over 100 recipes for Macaroni dishes—some of them exceptionally delicious—all are nourishing and satisfying—yet economical. Send me your name and I will mail a copy to you free.

BERT HAYWARD,  
Bank of Montreal Bdg. Distributor.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Bologna, Cooker Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER IN COWS.

## St. Andrew's Society.

There was a large number of members at the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society which was held last night, the President, Mr. Jno. Brown, in the chair. Reports of the past year's work, which was submitted by the Secy-Treasurer, showed that splendid progress had been made by the Association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. D. Reid; 1st V.P., T. McNeil; 2nd V.P., H. Crawford; Secy-Treasurer, D. Johnston. Executive Committee: T. Curran, W. B. Eadie, A. K. Lumsden, J. C. Hepburn, A. G. Gibb, R. G. Ross, Ira Kennedy, J. B. Mitchell and D. McFarlane. Short speeches were given by the retiring and newly elected Presidents, who thanked the Society for the honour conferred on them. Reference was made to the members who had answered the call of King and Country, some of whom had won distinction while others had made the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. John Browning who had retired from the Presidency after six years of unceasing toil in the interests of the Society was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Society, and from the applause which this elicited showed in no uncertain manner the high esteem in which Mr. Browning is held by the members. Mr. Browning in replying thanked the members for this high honour and assured all present that as heretofore he would always have the welfare of the Society at heart.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the retiring officers and all who had assisted in advancing the Society's affairs.

## Daylight Saving.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir,—In this morning's issue of the Daily News a writer, who signed himself "Fair Play" wishes to be informed about the originator of "Daylight Saving Scheme."

If he will kindly get the Evening Herald of June 2nd and 5th of the year, he will get all the information necessary; or, if he will write to the Daily News office for copy after the above dates, in which appeared my speech introducing "Daylight Saving Bill," here he will get a comprehensive history of the Scheme of Saving Daylight, or, better still, if he will call at my office, I will show him the photograph of the Author—the late William Willett, this card there is written a little of history, which may be of great interest to Fair Play.

Yours truly,  
JOHN ANDERSON.

## Buick Performance.

A Buick Car still in active service has a mileage record of 272,000 miles. This car has travelled a distance equal to more than ten times around the world, has used more than one hundred tires, and has consumed more than fifteen thousand gallons of gasoline.

Where in the world can you find another car to equal this performance?

BERT HAYWARD,  
Bank of Montreal Bdg. Distributor.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER IN COWS.

## Annual Meeting of Board of Trade

Presentation to H. W. LeMessurier Esq., C.M.G.

The ninth annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon and a large number of members attended. The newly-elected President, Mr. R. G. Winter, presided. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Col. Knox-Niven, attended. Previous to the discussion of general business His Excellency presented Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Customs, on behalf of the Board of Trade, with a beautifully wrought silver salver and a purse of gold and silver tribute to the work of the recipient as a public official and made pleasing reference to his record on the other side. Mr. LeMessurier replied in a brief but pleasing manner. The salver presented bears the inscription, "Presented to H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., C.M.G., by the Newfoundland Board of Trade as a token of their appreciation and to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his appointment to the office of Deputy Minister of Customs, Nov. 29th, 1917."

The Chairman then presented the annual report of the Board of Trade. He regretted the absence of his predecessor Mr. W. B. Grieve, who is now but was glad to say he was improving. Mr. H. E. Cowan, in seconding the motion pointed out that the existing prosperity was the result of the people's adversity due to the war and that some provision should be made against the conditions which were sure to arise later. He also referred to our "wonderful" telephone system and hoped that more courtesy would be extended the Board by the Government when the grant for the improvement was again brought to the notice. He declared their last representation had been treated discourteously.

Mr. W. G. Gosling, supporting the motion, thought the trade should come together more frequently to consider the problems of the Dominion's production to the war, as outlined in the report. The present prices were due to a scarcity of goods and pointed out that there was more money in circulation now than ever before. In other countries this surplus is got back by raising of loans. Mr. Gosling felt that the trade should consider what effect a declaration of peace would have. He went back to one hundred years ago when our fish even troubled the price, but when peace came half the business houses failed and people were reduced to starvation. The reaction is certain to come upon us again even though it may not come so suddenly, and with the advent of this our surplus currency will be withdrawn and prices abroad fall while production increases. Italy, for instance, will not be able to pay the prices we have been obliged to demand. Freight rates will fall and reduce cost of exports. He felt with a scarcity of wheat in the United States there was every likelihood of our experiencing a shortage here, and that for the months of June, July and August it may be very difficult indeed to get supplies. Flour, he said, should be treated as gold.

Hon. J. Harvey referred to the impression spread abroad by certain sections of the press, that the one aim and object of the mercantile community is the dissolution of the Fishermen's Union. It is to be regretted that such reports are given credence as there is not a word of truth in such statements. Such an idea would injure the trade, and he wanted to deny emphatically that no such statement existed. He declared that he had never heard any member of the Board wish the Union ill, and it had been a great benefit to the trade and none had more right to go into business than the fishermen. He wished it to be understood that the trade had no opposition to the Union, which he guided properly would be of untold benefit, but if conducted with a feeling of distrust much harm might be the consequence.

After a brief speech by Mr. C. Straker, the report was adopted. The Chairman announced the new officers as follows: President, R. G. Winter; 1st V.P., Geo. R. Williams; 2nd V.P., H. R. Brooks; Councillors, Messrs. R. F. Goodridge, G. F. Glenzie, P. H. Knowling, J. C. Pratt, H. Macpherson. Mr. Jos. Peters proposed, Mr. Geo. R. Williams seconded the motion to ask the Government to place the Daylight Bill on the Statutes permanent. In view of the benefits derived from its adoption last year. It was also decided to place on record the appreciation of the Board of the honor conferred by His Excellency in attending and making the presentation to Mr. LeMessurier.

Hon. P. T. McGrath, in supporting the ideas of Mr. Gosling with reference to the food situation, said that the gravity of the situation was not fully appreciated. The only substitute for flour is potatoes. The idea of saving a slice of bread a day less is done in the States, would assist very materially in solving the problem. It is very regrettable that we interest ourselves so little in the greatest crisis which has threatened us in modern times; but we will realize it when the States will suddenly stop our imports. He introduced the Profits Tax question saying the belief was abroad that the wealthy were not willing to support the financing of the war. The

NOTICE  
TO  
SEALERS!

No man will be signed on any of the Steamers prosecuting the Seal Fishery unless he produces a Doctor's Certificate that he has been vaccinated successfully within the past seven years.

BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD.,  
JOB BROS. & CO., LTD.,  
BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.,  
JAMES BAIRD, LTD.

jan30,6i